**Exercise 36 Study/Data Set Description**

More than 600 13-year old boys attending schools throughout the Province of Quebec, Canada, were questioned about gambling. Thirty-three 13-year-old boys were identified as gamblers because they reported gambling once a week or more, having gambled $10 or more in one day, and having gambled often or very often with nonfamily members during the previous 12 months. A random sample of 35 13-year-old boys who did not meet these criteria was selected as a comparison group.

Other variables measured at age 13 using self-report questionnaires included: (1) fighting, (2) alcohol and drug abuse, (3) vandalism, and (4) theft. Teachers’ and mothers’ ratings of the boys at ages10 and 11 were available on these variables: (5) anxiety/withdrawal and (6) impulsivity. For all variables, higher scores indicate a greater incidence or presence of the behaviors/traits. The researchers were interested in whether gamblers and non-gamblers differed on the six variables. Data on socioeconomic status (SES) were also available.

Holcomb, Zealure. Real Data A Statistics Workbook Based on Empirical Data. Los Angeles: Pyrczak Publishing, 1997: 118-121.